

SAYS STEEL TRUST IS GREATEST EVIL

Louis D. Brandeis Bitterly Assails Corporation at Luncheon at Republican Club.

WOULD CURB MONOPOLY FIGHT ON PRIMARY BILL

Clergyman Calls Mr. Carnegie's Examination at Stanley Inquiry Disgraceful Exhibition.

Bitterly denouncing the Steel Corporation as one of the greatest evils of the time, Louis D. Brandeis, an attorney from Boston, was roundly applauded yesterday afternoon at a formal luncheon in the Republican Club, in West Fourth street. Mr. Brandeis gave vent to his opinion of trusts in general and the Steel Corporation in particular in a debate on the subject "Trusts and Their Relations to the Business of the Country."

The debate centered around the proposed La Follette bill, looking toward an improved status to supplant the Sherman law.

"What I propose is to make the Sherman law enforcement easier," said Mr. Brandeis, "and to make the remedy more effective and adequate. The decisions of the courts to date amount to this:—Don't do it again." All the millions of dollars which have been taken from the American people all these years and all the injury done to competition has been practically condoned.

"For the proposed La Follette bill, enacted as a law, to be effective it must make the law more certain in application. Then, the enforcement must be easier. And to make the remedy more effective and adequate, Congress must decide what the fundamental economic and social policies shall be so that the suffering business world, which is ill unto death, shall know which way to proceed to a healthy condition.

"In other words, shall we abandon an obsolete long cherished policy of competition, and accept in its place the long delayed policy of monopoly? The issue is not, 'Shall we have unrestricted competition or regulated monopoly?' It is, 'Shall we have regulated competition or regulated monopoly?'

Must Preserve Competition.
"Mark me, regulation is essential to the preservation of competition and to its best development, just as regulation is necessary to the preservation and best development of liberty. We have learned, that in order to preserve the liberty of the many we must, in some respect, restrict the liberty of the few.

"Unlicensed liberty leads to despotism and oligarchy. We have long curbed physically the strong, in order to protect the physically weak. But more recently we have extended such prohibitions to the realms of business."

Mr. Brandeis then turned his attention to the Steel Corporation, saying:—
"In contrast with the enormous profits made by the Steel Corporation, there stands out in contrast to this prosperity the fact that many of its employees are obliged to work twelve hours a day, seven days in the week. These are men of flesh and blood, the same as we are. At the age of forty these men are no longer able to slave in their capacities.

"What kind of men do you think we would be in the circumstances? What have we to hope for? And at the same time these men realize that they are slaving to make greater the earnings of the wealthiest corporation in this country. Isn't it easily realized that there is unrest bordering on violence?"

"Specially employed agents who have gone among these men made the same report. They have all found them on the point of revolution and of violence. What would we think in the same conditions? Isn't it a question that commands attention and investigation?"

Sixty Per Cent Foreigners.
"Bear in mind that sixty per cent of the men employed in the steel mills are foreigners and forty per cent of them are unable to speak the English language. When you consider the great talk about protecting American labor, just what do you think of the conditions? It is the story told by the world's greatest trust. Yet this combination, which justifies its combination, asserts that its own employees must not combine for their mutual interest."

Charles F. Mathewson, a corporation attorney, next advocated the repeal of the Sherman law, which he characterized as vicious and foolish. He advocated publicity for corporations, and for the use of fair practices and the reduction of tariffs on trusts' products, when it was found that the protection was higher than necessary to protect American labor. He took issue with Mr. Brandeis on any important points in his speech.

"To begin with, Mr. Brandeis was wrong," he said, "in his assertion that there is inefficiency in the management of the big corporations. The assertion is paradoxical in itself, and would need little criticism. How would they be as big and successful as they are if they were inefficient? The passage of the Sherman law, I believe all sane thinking men will agree, was an awful mess.

"The law has not left us a clear meaning of just what a monopoly is. Many vicious features have developed under and have been encouraged by the very nature of the act. I believe in the repeal of the Sherman law in toto. Put us back to the common law, the effects of which the bar, as well as the court, understand, and begin over again."

The latest and strongest novel by Joseph Conrad, the famous English writer of sea stories, is called "Chance," and it was written especially for the SUNDAY NEW YORK HERALD. First chapters next Sunday.

MAKES MILEAGE PROTEST.

Passenger Complains of Coupons Taken at 125th Street for New Rochelle.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday.—S. N. Castle, of New Rochelle, has filed a complaint against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad with the Public Service Commission of the Second District, protesting against the detaching of the same number of mileage coupons between the 125th street station and New Rochelle as between the Grand Central Station and West Chester village. It is also asserted that the company detaches two coupons over and above the actual number of miles which the railroad says, is for improved terminal facilities.

The company explains that the stop at 125th street is by courtesy of the New York Central and that the fares are computed from the legal terminal. The complaint has been served on the company, which will be required to answer in ten days.

LEGISLATURE GIVES NO SIGNS OF ACTION

Out for Record for Short Session, Has Met Seventy Minutes in Three Days.

REPUBLICAN OLD GUARD IS LIKELY TO OPPOSE REVISION—INSURGENCY MOVEMENT BELITTLED BY LEADERS.

Adjutant General Verbeck in His Report Says They, Too, Often Resort to the Newspapers.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday.—The Legislature has made anything but a flying start this week in trying to make a record for a short session. In the three legislative days the Senate has been in session twenty minutes and the Assembly a half hour longer, it having taken that time to read the roll of Assembly members.

While all of the leaders are talking of a short session, there is an undercurrent of feeling that something will turn up to prevent it. No one knows just what it is. Two years ago no one knew that Jotham P. Aldie would be placed on trial before the Senate. Speaker Merritt says the republicans of the Assembly will pass the appropriation bills and then send a resolution to adjourn to the democratic Senate. Senator Wagner, majority leader of the upper house, declares he is anxious to make it a short session.

Some of the new members are asking why New York does not do as New Jersey did, and set the day of adjournment when they meet. The New Jersey Legislature will adjourn March 22, and instead of holding four minute sessions, as the Assembly did yesterday, they are hard at work with the preliminary details.

The one thing that has stood out in the meeting of the Legislature is the absolute control of the Assembly by the old guard of the republican party. It is reflected in the makeup of the Assembly committees, and with the dominating personality of Mr. Merritt this promises to be more of a one man Assembly than has been seen in recent years.

Insurgency Minimized.
No one is talking the insurgent movement seriously. The republicans have so large a majority that it will require too many bolters to make it effective. It might be possible to get together ten or twelve men who could make a lot of trouble, but it will take at least twenty-five men to accomplish anything in the present Assembly.

The regular leaders would be a little more afraid of the movement if it had one man who had shown any exceptional qualities as a leader. It may be that in the new members there will be one man born to lead, who will develop into the head of a faction, but no one man has shown any form yet. Some of the new men are looking to Theodore Douglas Robinson, of Harkness county, nephew of Theodore Roosevelt, to lead the insurgents, but Mr. Robinson has been quoted as saying that it is all right to "insure" when you are on the outside, but there is nothing in it when you are in.

There has been no lineup in the Senate yet. Senator Brackett, republican leader, has not graced the Senate Chamber with his presence, and the democratic war horse, Senator Grady, has been kept away from Albany by illness. There has been no quorum present at any of the sessions this week.

It is impossible to say now just what the independent democratic Senators will do. Senator Loomis, of Buffalo, one of the democrats who voted against the Ferris-Blauvelt direct primary bill because it was a subterfuge, introduced a new bill the first day of the session and served notice on the majority leader that he was going to have action on it, and also that he was not going to wait until the last day of the session.

That may not have been the reason for it, but Senator Loomis was urged to go into a conference with the democratic leaders on the primary legislation matter. Last year there was no effort to get this co-operation in the framing of a bill. Senator Roosevelt, who was opposed to the regular organization on that measure, says he believes that the Senate, at least, will pass amendments to the bill of last year, which will be satisfactory.

Fight Over Direct Primary.
It is certain there will be more or less of a fight on the direct primary matter. It is agreed that there will have to be some mechanical changes in the law to make it workable. The democrats want to go even further than that, make it applicable to all parts of the State at the March primaries, so as to have the State Committee elected from New York city. They would also have the State Committee enlarged so that there would be one member from each Assembly district.

The republican Assembly is not expected to look with favor on direct primary legislation. William Barnes, Jr., does not believe in the principle of direct nominations and has one of his own Assemblymen, Harold J. Egan, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which will have charge of any legislation along that line. He also believes that the matter of enlarging the State committee is not one for legislation, but it has for each of the party organizations to decide for itself.

Woman "Physician" Arrested.
Mme. Annie Parham, thirty-one years old, of No. 79 Hill street, with an office at No. 108 East Twenty-fourth street, was held for examination on Monday in the Yorkville Court by Magistrate Barlow yesterday on a charge of practicing medicine without a license. Two detectives of the County Medical Society assert the woman said she could cure stammering, blindness and other ailments, besides exhibiting a hypnotized prize fighter as a specimen of her great control of subjects.

SPICIAL NOTICES.

Zero Weather

Weather

A steaming hot cup of Steero Bouillon will warm you up in the coldest days. Make it in a moment without trouble. Just pour boiling water on a Steero Cube.

"A Cube Makes a Cup."

Get Steero Bouillon Cubes in boxes of 12, 24 or 100 at your grocer's, druggist's or delicatessen.

Ask for Steero Bouillon at the soda fountain.

American Kitchen Products Co., 40 Beekman St.

NEW YORK GUARD PLANS MIMIC WAR

With New Jersey Troops Will Repel "Invasion" of New England Army.

REGIMENTS CRITICISED

Adjutant General Verbeck in His Report Says They, Too, Often Resort to the Newspapers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday.—New York State National Guardsmen, with those of New Jersey, next summer will repel an invasion of this State by troops from Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut, according to the annual report of Adjutant General Verbeck, which was transmitted to Governor Dix today. The New York and New Jersey troops will be mobilized somewhere in Westchester county on the border of Connecticut, says the report, but the theatre of the mimic war probably will be in Connecticut.

Adjutant General Verbeck declares that it is not for experiment nor alone for instruction that the mobilization problems are designed, but that there seems "an absolute and immediate necessity of having in this office a complete scheme of mobilization."

The report refers to the fact that serious criticisms of the National Guard were made at the time of the manoeuvres in Massachusetts in 1909 "because the endurance and limitations of the National Guard were not considered, or understood by the War Department," and declares that all future manoeuvres will be based upon the "needs and desires of the National Guard after careful study and measurement of the endurance and experience of the troops."

Some of the most important recommendations made by Adjutant General Verbeck are that:—

Military legislation should be reduced to a minimum.
Less publicity should be given to regimental politics.
Military tournaments should be encouraged.

Armory rentals should be guarded and standardized.

Internal trouble in regiments should be eliminated without recourse to court martial or court of inquiry.

Examinations in the Guard should be standardized.

"It gives me great pleasure," says the Adjutant General, "to report that a personal investigation of present conditions in the Guard has shown that the greater portion of officers and enlisted men have optimistically adapted themselves to modern efficiency, and that newspaper protests of idleness in recruiting and the demoralizing of officers through harder work and study than they can bear, is not especially true of this day or this decade. Conditions are so different in the various regiments that the pessimistic and highly unimpartial interviews published, purporting to describe general conditions in the Guard, should not be given very deep consideration."

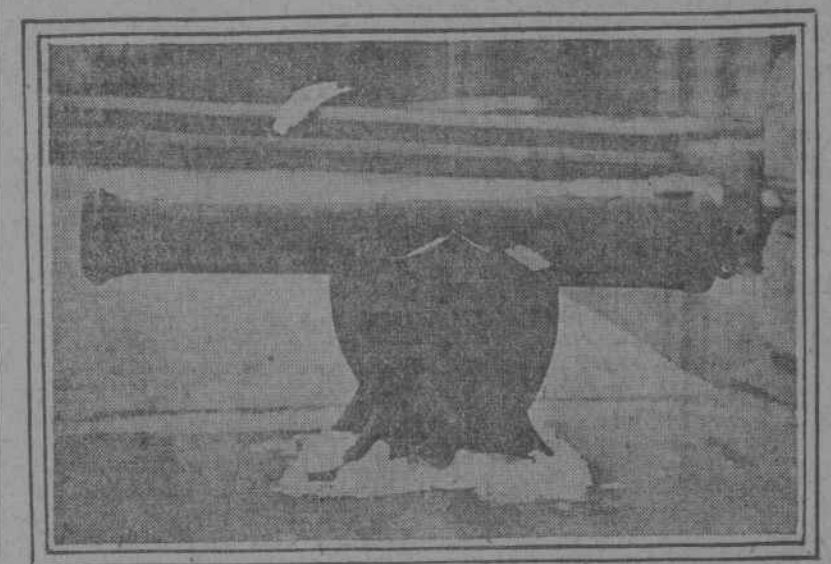
"In this connection I recommend that the freedom with which officers resort to the public press be drastically dealt with. The honor of the Guard and loyalty to the service should prevent this frequent resort to the interview."

Adjutant General Verbeck declares that if these regiments would only come up to the standard of strength and unity of the majority of regiments, giving the whole Guard "their fine military spirit," they would be "equal in this respect to the best traditions of the army."

It is on account of these regiments that "have the outer shell of what a standard New York regiment should be, but which, without the spirit of subordination, obedience and military silence are empty of any benefit to the State or nation, that Congress is reluctant to pass the National Guard Pay bill or confer further benefits upon us," declares the report.

Adjutant General Verbeck states that he has notified the War Department that the camp of instruction at Peekskill and the State range at Blairstown, which were designated by the department for mobilization camps for State troops, are "very poorly adapted for the purposes for which designated" and that "the attention of the War Department has been called to the fact that in the opinion of this office the neighborhood of Fort Pond Bay, Long Island, and selected for the theoretical mobilization problem which was given to the National Guard and Naval Militia last fall possesses all of the desired features."

Gross Error on Cannon Trophy Discovered After Twelve Years



DUTCH CANNON TAKEN BY BENEDICT ARNOLD FROM BRITISH AT ST. JOHN'S, AND NOW AT N. E. DOOR, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASH. D. C.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 100 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday.

Like a jaunty little watchdog at the right hand of the God of War there stands at one of the entrances to the War Department a trim little cannon. It is a pigny among the giant trophies of mighty guns that surround the building, but it has some history of its own.

It was the first cannon captured by the Americans from the British in the Revolutionary War, though it has not been so officially placed upon the records. It was captured by the great patriot-traitor General Benedict Arnold, in 1776.

It has, in a dozen years, been passed by more army and navy officers and other notables of high mark and distinction than any gun in the United States. Yet in all this time that little gun has borne a marked error of history that it flaunted boldly on a large name plate—an error so plain that it should have been detected immediately by any passing high school cadet.

The gun is a bronze six-pounder, built in Holland in 1747 for King George of England. It is a little under six feet

long and is about three and a half inches in calibre.

Deeply cut along the barrel near the muzzle end is the following:—"Surrendered by the Capitulation of St. John's, 1776." But on a large metal plate sunk in the national shield, on which the gun is mounted, is this conflicting statement:—"Revolutionary Trophy; Surrendered at Yorktown, 1776."

Thus the little gun appears to have been captured twice—and, further, it would appear to have been captured at Yorktown six years before there was any fighting at that point. The error remained for twelve years undetected.

Captain U. S. Grant, third superintendent of the building, has corrected the error at last.

"Beyond doubt," said Captain Grant, "the gun was captured on some of the adventurous expeditions made by the early revolutionists in 1776. A few days after Ethan Allen captured Ticonderoga, which had no real cannon, he and Benedict Arnold, then the most adventurous of the American patriots, had a quarrel. Arnold took a band of riflemen who adhered to him and, going down Lake Champlain, invaded Canada and captured as his first triumph the town of St. John's.

MIDSHIPMAN GETS ANOTHER CHANCE

HERALD BUREAU, No. 100 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday.

After an inquiry into the case of Midshipman R. J. Valentine, of Brooklyn, second class, recommended for dismissal from the Naval Academy for having exceeded the allotted number of demerits, the Secretary of the Navy decides that he shall be retained. The record shows that the principal cause of Valentine's trouble was an attractive young girl, a football enthusiast, to whom Valentine engaged himself to take to one of the Annapolis games.

Valentine's first troubles began when he received fifty demerits for laughing in church. Then came the football episode. Realizing that first classmen had permission to leave the grounds, he got between two first classmen and they started out past the officer on guard.

"First class," said the first midshipman, "first class," said the officer.

"U-m-m-m-m class," said Valentine in a muffled voice.

"What class is that?" shouted the officer, pulling him back.

"Why, second class, of course," answered Valentine frankly.

He was reported for this and received 125 demerits, sufficient to bring him up for dismissal. The Secretary holds that in saying "U-m-m-m-m" class instead of second class he was not guilty of falsehood, but merely guilty of "suppression of part of the truth."

Intensely interesting is the new novel written especially for the SUNDAY NEW YORK HERALD by that great writer of sea stories, Joseph Conrad. It is called "Chance." First instalment next Sunday.

CANADA PLANS OWN TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Saturday.—Nationalization of the telegraph and telephone system of Canada and the establishment on lines much broader than at present of a parcel post service are being urged upon the government and will receive its consideration. Joseph Armstrong, M. P. for Lambton, has introduced a resolution dealing with the subject. The idea is to have these utilities operated as a branch of the Post Office Department, as is done in England.

Some time ago an inquiry into telephone rates showed big profits being made by the Canadian Bell Company. Several of the Western provinces have since acquired the company's interest and are operating lines on their own account. Telegraph rates are now being investigated by the Railroad Commission, and it has been demonstrated that the companies are paying substantial dividends.

These facts are cited as justification for the nationalization of the services, in the belief that it would prove relatively as profitable for the country as for private enterprise. Any action by the government, however, is unlikely until the commission makes its report.

The idea of an international commission controlling through railroad rates between the United States and Canada has not been entirely dropped here. Hopes are entertained that it will be revived on the lines suggested by Messrs. Knapp and Mabey, of the American and Canadian boards, which would make the position that such a tribunal is absolutely essential, and has made known his views to the government.

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Negligees and Simple Dresses

The season's entire stock of over two thousand garments, consisting of our show room models, to which have been added our wholesale sample lines in long and short negligees, coats and dresses, marked down for

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At Still Greater Reductions

ENTIRE WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 15.

Matinees and Dressing Sacques

Of crepe de Chine, chaille, albatross, flannel and China silk. Plaited and plain Empire or belted models. Formerly \$3.50 to \$18.00. 9.75

Boudoir and Lounging Robes

French flannel, albatross, silk and chaille; trimmings of Val. and China lace and ribbon, Empire and semi-fitted. Formerly \$9.50 to \$16.00. 9.75

Tea Gowns and Semi-Negligees

Messaline, crepe de Chine and China silk, chaille and albatross. Gracefully sun plaited or plain, with or without coat effects. Embellished with lace. All colors, white and black. Formerly \$35.50 to \$60.00. 29.75

Dancing Frocks and Street Dresses

Chiffon, crepe de Chine, net and lace, daintily combined with flowers and fringe. Serge, velveteen and cloth. Formerly \$24.75 to \$75.00. 49.50

Coats and Wraps

For general and dress wear, in tweed, polycloth, satin serge, broadcloth and velvet. Many lined with satin to match. Formerly \$29.00 to \$65.00. 33.75

Maternity Dresses

For street, afternoon and evening wear, of velvet, charmeuse, crepe de Chine, serge, chaille and figured Mull. Designed to give proper balance to the figure. Expand to fit through all stages. Formerly \$18.00 to \$60.00. 36.75

A Comprehensive Assortment, in All Sizes Up to 48.

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A broad selection at each price quoted:—

Tailored Suits	\$14.50
Tailored Suits	\$19.50
Tailored Suits	\$24.50
Fancy Tailored Suits	\$34.50
Black Broadcloth Coats	\$14.50
Navy Blue Broadcloth Coats ..	\$14.50
Black and Navy Cheviot Coats ..	\$14.50
Black Broadcloth Coats	\$19.50
Black Broadcloth Coats, with fur collars	\$22.50
Fancy Black Broadcloth Coats ..	\$22.50

Very Special

Street and Touring Coats

In a variety of mixtures—best styles

REDUCED TO

\$12.50

Women's Fur Coats, Neckwear and Muffs

At the lowest prices of the season

Fur Coats

Seal-dyed Muskrat	\$147.50
Sable-dyed Squirrel	\$97.50
Seal-dyed Coney	\$50.00 & 60.00
Black Pony	\$45.00 & 65.00

Fur Sets

Seal-dyed Coney	\$9.50
Black Caracul	\$16.50
Black Wolf	\$20.00
Natural Raccoon	\$25.00
Red Fox	\$25.00

Matched Sets of Various Furs At Greatly Reduced Prices

Annual Midwinter Sale of

Boots and Slippers For Women

Every desirable shape and style of Walking and Dress Boots from the best makers of \$5.00 and \$6.00 footwear

\$2.95

4,000 pairs of the handsomest Evening Slippers to be found at any price—now marked \$6.00 to \$7.50

\$3.95

French Mule and D'Orsay Slippers of handsome brocaded satin and silk—now marked \$5.00 and \$6.00

\$2.95

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